

Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

EXTERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 17, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.

For Governor, JAMES WHITCOMB.

For Lieutenant Governor, PARIS C. DUNNING.

Our Terms.

The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the *Weekly Indiana State Sentinel*:
Subscribers to be made always in advance.
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Semi-Weekly.

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To Correspondents.

A. D. B., Ladoga.—Capt. B. has arranged the *difficultly* about M. B.'s paper. It will be sent one year from date to B. G., & C. Kentucky.

The Tariff.

We publish in another column a letter from Judge Wick, in which he states the position of the Tariff question in Congress. This, as well as every other matter depending on legislation, seems to be of secondary interest at present, in consequence of the more exciting subject of our Mexican relations. But for this, the Democratic party, we are confident, would be impatient for an immediate equitable adjustment of the tariff laws, and the re-establishment of the Independent Treasury,—both measures of the first importance,—and would make that impatient unequivocally manifest. So far as the people of Indiana are concerned, there is not a shadow of doubt in our minds as to their opinions upon these measures, and especially as to their hostility to the principle of "protection." No subject was ever more fully discussed and fairly voted upon than this; it was one of the chief causes of the political revolution of 1843, which overthrew in Indiana the long and firmly established dynasty of whiggery; and since that time, hostility to the principle of favoring Capital at the expense of Labor, has been constantly increasing. This is emphatically the case in this (the 5th) congressional district, and we are sure that its immense democratic majority will expect their Representative to carry their wishes into effect, so far as he can do so by his vote, without hesitation and without reservation. We know it is urged by some faint-hearted politicians, that it might be good policy to delay the passage of these measures for the present, because of the advantage their enactment might afford to Whig politicians in the way of deception and humbug. It is supposed that the war with Mexico will create more or less financial embarrassment, especially if it be long continued, and that the protectionists and paper money men, would charge all the difficulty and "distress" to the reformed tariff and the sub-treasury. It is quite likely they would; but we have heard Whigs threaten as much; but is that a sufficient reason for a failure on our part to carry out measures which we honestly believe to be right, and which the true interest of the country demands? We think not. The fear of no such consequences should for an instant deter us from doing our duty and doing it promptly. This is the true magic of success in politics. Time-serving, temporizing and hesitation, justly create doubts of the honesty of our intentions, and suspicion as to the utility of our measures. We know that the "protective" features of the tariff inflict the grossest injustice upon the mass of the people, and upon no portion of them to a greater extent than upon the people of Indiana. Hardly a man among us is benefited by the "protection" of the present tariff, while the inevitable effect of it is, by constantly depressing the produce markets, to strike at the very vitals of our only source of prosperity. Why then should our Representatives hesitate?

Our Noble Volunteers.

Just as our paper is going to press, the *twentieth company* has been reported to the Adj. General's office, over and above the complement of thirty companies called for from this State. Well done Indiana! Ohio with twice our population and four times our wealth, was called on to furnish only the same number of men, and had two days' the start of us. And yet our quota was made up on the 10th instant, in not longer time, we believe, than that required in Ohio. When the requisition reached here on the evening of the 21st, it found us with our militia system broken and in ruins after a thirty years peace. Not a dollar had been appropriated by either the State or General Government for such an emergency. Yet the Governor devised a system, mainly on his own responsibility, in time for his proclamation on the very next day, and he and Adj. Gen. Reynolds, have ever since been incessantly occupied looking to everything and answering correspondence, without even a private secretary, which office was abolished immediately on the Governor's coming into office. The Governor is much indisposed and fatigued by labors night and day, yet he will be ready to go with our troops to New Albany to aid in their organization, and to do everything for their comfort and welfare before they leave the State. Well done Indiana!

Governor Whitcomb.

When the requisition was made on Indiana for troops, there was a patriotic impatience on the part of the people, for the Governor to seize hold of money wherever he could find it, in order to equip our troops and send them at once to the seat of war; but the Governor, finding that there would be sufficient time to digest a well regulated system of expending money, suffered himself to be abused, even by some democrats, for what they conceived to be a tardiness on his part. Our Executive has been laboriously engaged, night and day, since the requisition was made, and has digested a system of expenditure, that will enable him to give a strict account of every dollar expended, which will strengthen the prospect of having the whole amount expended by Indiana refunded by the General Government. Five or six years' experience in one of the most responsible departments at Washington, led him at once to see the necessity of system and rigid accountability in all his operations. When his plan was fully devised, the people, on all hands, were perfectly astonished at the rapid organization of companies. In a few days the three Regiments were complete, and a corps of reserve of some twenty companies, which can be extended to almost any amount, has been raised to meet the next requisition on Indiana. We shall not be ashamed to compare notes with the chivalry of Kentucky and will leave Ohio in the back ground. A thousand cheers for Indiana and her Democratic Governor.

Indiana.

We venture the assertion, without fear of successful contradiction, that INDIANA has done better relative to raising volunteers, than any other state in the Union. If we have leisure, and it should become necessary, we will demonstrate it to every candid mind.
By a notice in our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Sheriff of Hancock county, offers a reward for Stephen Kellogg, who escaped from jail in February last. He is supposed to be in St. Louis.—Editors in Illinois and Missouri are requested to copy the notice for the public good.

Gov. Whitcomb.—Jo. G. Marshall.

We have been struck with the cool impudence with which some of the Whig leaders and Mr. Marshall himself complain of what they call the abuse of the latter in relation to the Beckwith affair. They speak of it as if it were the first instance of personal detraction during the present canvass. The first instance indeed! Look at the whole Whig press. You will scarcely find a paper among them that has not personally abused Gov. Whitcomb ever since he came into office. And if they are ever forced to admit that he has done a good action, they invariably ascribe it to a wrong motive. Mr. Marshall himself, while complaining in his speech at this place of the Beckwith charge against him, and as to which he publicly acquitted Gov. Whitcomb, of any participation, even Mr. Marshall himself, although he could not but approve of the nomination of Judge Dewey, ascribed it to a wrong motive in the Governor!

Now, the large number of citizens present could not but contrast the course of Gov. Whitcomb on that occasion. He spoke of and treated his opponent with respect, and never impeached his motives. He left all that to the audience. He commented on his speech, noticed his arguments, if any, and vindicated his own action and policy. Not only did he treat his "worthy competitor" as he styled him, respectfully, but he treated every one else absent or present, personally as a gentleman should. Whoever heard of James Whitcomb abusing any man for conduct other than official?

The Harrison Gazette and other Whig papers that felt compelled to approve in the main of the Governor's Message at the last session, ascribed its wholesome and judicious recommendations also to bad motives. Can Gov. Whitcomb expect to please such men? If he does wrong he ought to be, and of course would be, blamed—if he does right he is to have no credit for it. An intelligent people are observing all this, and they will rebuke such conduct in a voice of thunder.

But although we complain of the slanders of a prejudiced press, against Gov. Whitcomb, that is not the greatest injustice done him. These particularly impartial editors know that whatever defamation sees the light through their columns, can be, as it always has been, promptly refuted. The plan is, therefore, by a cool and regularly organized system of falsehood from tooth to mouth, to endeavor to injure Governor Whitcomb, secretly and privately. The plan was covertly and adroitly recommended by one of the speakers at the Whig Convention last winter that nominated Mr. Marshall. Todies are employed to refute falsehoods systematically. We have our eye on about these already in this place, who are most commendably engaged in this business. We are only waiting for a few more facts to stamp it upon them and publish their names. A confiding public should be put on its guard against such walking nuisances.

"The people of this State are anxious to select for their next Governor, a man who will be influenced in the performance of his duties by his station by a higher consideration than the advancement of mere partisan views. They are becoming heartily sick of elevating men to exalted stations, who have no other claim to their suffrages than having made politics a trade, and who have for years been in the enjoyment of the emoluments of office." &c.

The above passage from the Indiana Journal fits the Whig Junta here to a hair, although doubtless so intended. The people of Indiana tried the old dynasty of Governors long enough. When was there a solitary instance in which the advancement of partisan views was not made by them the leading object? Look at their long array of humbug fund commissioners! Not a Democrat among them! They were all appointed by Whig Governors. That accounts for it. What remarkably profound financiers they were! Didn't they get the State rich fast? Well they didn't do any thing else. But some how the poor benighted people got "heartily sick" of this old dynasty who "made politics a trade," for they had no other means of living, and in 1843 they elected our present Governor to the office which he holds. Under his management all will admit that the State has not got poorer; on the contrary the sun shine smile of improvement is visible every where. This has alarmed the old Junta. They fear their craft is in danger. If Whitcomb is suffered to administer the government of the State three years longer, our affairs will become so prosperous that they fear the people will not soon call for the aid of these smart men again to manage (!) for them. There's the rub!

The Editor of the Indiana Journal has a great horror of men "who have for years been in the enjoyment of the emoluments of office." Morris Morris, Esq. his father-in-law, was in the "enjoyment of the emoluments of the office" of Auditor of Public Accounts for — how low long you think reader! Only from 1828 to 1843—twenty-four years in succession! That is rich. If Marshall is elected, who does not see that the old Junta are again to come in. The Journal we presume would then have no objection to the emoluments of office.

Generals Scott and Gaines.

Late numbers of the Union contain the correspondence, (called for by Congress) between Generals Scott and Gaines and the War Department. It is certainly one of the most disgusting developments ever made. It cannot but serve to show the magnanimity of the President, while it develops the extreme littleness of Scott especially. We are sure that the country will be surprised at the almost incredible display of weakness made by the latter. It will also show the injustice of the complaints recently made by whig scribblers against President Polk. The President offered the command of the Army to Scott, but Scott hesitated for fear that in his absence intrigues would be set on foot against him as a candidate for the Presidency! He therefore delayed accepting the command, and finally sent an insulting letter to the Secretary of War, in which he impeached the motives of the President in offering him the command. He was consequently ordered to remain at Washington, the order for his taking command of the Army being revoked in favor of the brave General Taylor. Scott saw too late that he had made a fool of himself, and he then begged most piteously for forgiveness and re-appointment, but without success. We shall publish the correspondence as soon as we can.

Epigrams written by members of the House, at their desk, on reading the Scott correspondence.

THE DILEMMA.

To fight with Mexico in front,
If I want I am resolved I won't;
For if I should, I greatly fear,
Some fatal, deadly Polk in rear.

The latest case of suicide, altered from an old epigram:

Of all the soldiers who were slain,
On Palo Alto's bloody plain,
Not one struck down by sword or shot,
Fell half so fast as General Scott!

A regular-bell Tory article, in relation to the Mexican war, recently appeared in the Universalist paper published in this city. The writer shows himself to be a thorough-going disciple of the Hartford Convention school of politicians, who thought it not only wrong and irreligious to fight the Public Enemy, but equally wicked to rejoice over the victories achieved by our own soldiers. Such an article, in a professedly religious paper, supported by democrats as well as whigs, is as insulting as it is outrageous, and almost unpardonable.

In the late great race on Long Island, Fashion, as usual, was victorious, winning easily in two straight heats.

The Oregon Question Settled!

Our advisers from Washington seem to be unquestionably that the Oregon question is on the point of settlement. At least, there seems to be no reason to doubt the statement that negotiations have been renewed by Great Britain. A correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, under date of Washington, June 6, says—"I have reason to believe, that the ultimatum of Mr. Pakenham is the 49th degree of latitude, reserving to Great Britain the whole of Vancouver's Island, and the navigation of the Columbia, for ten years. You may rely upon this. Of course, it must be regarded as a *rumor*, as Cabinet secrets are never disclosed in advance of action. I have reason to believe that all the friends of Mr. Calhoun are urging upon the President the necessity of submitting the proposition of the British Minister to the Senate. They are in favor of it, and if referred to that body, prepared to see the Oregon controversy settled at this session of Congress. It is a little curious that Webster introduced into his speech the very terms now proposed. That speech has had full time to go to England and receive consideration prior to the dispatches of the present ultimatum. All we can now say is, that it is a very strange affair."

All this corresponds with our own notions and predictions heretofore made. And the statements of this writer are confirmed by others.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, under date of June 9th says—

"I am justified by my information, which is from authentic sources, in saying that the Oregon question, is, in fact, SETTLED, so far as the British Government and the President are concerned."

The President will communicate to the Senate, in a few days, the proposition of Mr. Pakenham, and take the advice of that body upon it.

A treaty will be concluded in a fortnight, beyond a doubt. The terms offered, that there can be no reasonable objection to them. They are substantially—forty-nine—whole of Vancouver's island—and common navigation of the Columbia.

Cabinet Changes.

There is to be a general change in the Cabinet, consequent upon the adjustment of the Oregon question.

Mr. Buchanan is to retire from the State Department. His place, Mr. Just will succeed him.

Mr. Walker may be transferred to the War Department. That part of the arrangement is doubtful.

Mr. Haywood will take Mr. Bancroft's place, and Mr. R. will go abroad.

Mr. McLane will return from England immediately.

—We do not swallow quite all this, *whole*.

The Invasion of Mexico.

It seems to be the determination of Government to proceed with vigor against the Mexicans until they are brought to proper terms, and the difficulties which have existed are satisfactorily settled. The Union of the 5th, speaking of this matter, says it has ascertained some interesting facts touching the state of the army, and the plans of the campaign, but does not state particularly what they are, except its belief that the executive is doing every thing it can, doing it with every degree of energy by land and by sea, in order to conduct the present campaign to its legitimate results, to bring the enemy to terms, and to conquer an honorable and permanent peace. Gen. Taylor, says the Union, has about 8,000 troops under his eagles. Hundreds and thousands of volunteers were pouring into his camp. He will soon be in advance into the enemy's country; and we shall not be surprised to hear of his reaching Monterey, about 130 miles from Matamoros, about the commencement of the table land, in a healthy region at no distant day.

The same paper of the 6th says, though we may regret, on some accounts, the necessity which may force us to an armed vindication of our rights, no man can doubt that the path of our policy is clear, that it is our duty to urge our attack at once upon every available point of the Mexican frontier, and to complete our preparations as speedily as possible for pressing on into the heart of the Mexican country, to demand and to dictate peace, if need be, within the Mexican capital.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of the 7th, writes as follows: "It is now understood that Commodore Canby has orders, after refitting his squadron at Pensacola, to attack the Castle at Vera Cruz, and take it if he can. It is said that two twenty-four and the Pennsylvania will be added to his squadron. It has been reported that Commodore Warrington is to command the expedition, but that is doubtful."

The squadron is to carry very heavy Paixhan guns, and, as soon as a breach is made, the castle is to be stormed.

It is said that, during the rainy season, which has now commenced and lasts four months, the climate at Vera Cruz is more healthy or rather less noxious, than at the close of the rainy season.

There are many propositions talked of in reference to the route to be chosen for the army of invasion. This subject has been deeply considered by the government, and, at the many consultations upon it, not only military men, but private citizens have assisted.

Should the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa be taken, the old Spanish military road from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico will be taken. This road passes through Jalapa and Perote. The distance is two hundred and seventy-nine miles. Between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, the *Puerto de Nacional*, or del Rey, which has such natural advantages, as a post, that a very small force there stationed, can, it is said, defeat an army as numerous as that of Xerxes. The whole road, almost, is commanded by mountain heights, from which a few pieces of artillery could resist the progress of our army. The country people—the women and children alone—by pushing down stones and rocks could repel an invasion. But all these are difficulties that will endow our glorious glories. The route from Tampico has the advantage of being shorter, as well as more practicable. It lies along the valley de Maize, so called, and will furnish an abundance of supplies for the invaders.

It is now known whether it has been determined to march an army to the city of Mexico by either of those routes; but an invasion will take place by routes that some consider as more difficult. Col. Kearney's force will take the route by Santa Fe, and Gen. Wool's by Chihuahua, and Major General Taylor's by Monterey. 120 miles south-west of Matamoros. In September, probably, the three divisions of the army of invasion will concentrate at San Luis de Potosi, whence the army will march to the city of the Montezumas, a distance of three hundred miles. This is a long and weary way, but it has some advantages. This plan of invasion will make thorough work as it goes. It will give us possession of the country on the upper Rio Grande, and cut off the supplies of the north-eastern provinces of Mexico and the capital. Mr. Poinsett travelled on a mule from Tampico to Mexico in 12 days and 6 hours. The distance is 312 miles.

The statement which I made some days ago, that the Pacific squadron had orders to take possession of the ports and harbors of California, is confirmed by a statement in the official paper. They are probably now in our possession, and will remain so, unless we have war with Great Britain. We have accounts showing that emigration to the California from the West is rapidly increasing. The military force which the government is to send to the Upper California, co-operating with the naval force, will protect and encourage emigration, and should the war continue one year, I look upon it as certain that California will have become Americanized, that popular sentiment will forbid its surrender to Mexico on any terms whatever, and that it will ultimately be made an integral portion of this Union.

Political Speaking.

Our readers will find in our paper to day, a list of appointments, at which P. C. Dunning the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor will address his fellow citizens. Let notices be set up in time in the respective neighborhoods. The people who can possibly make it convenient, will not regret hearing Dunning. He is an energetic and argumentative speaker.

We are also requested to say, that by the call made upon Indiana for volunteers to fight our country's battles, Gov. Whitcomb has been so much occupied as to prevent him from addressing the people to any great extent. He has been very anxious to visit them once more in their respective counties, for the purpose of giving them an account of his political stewardship and of discussing the great questions that agitate the country.

Official.

Head Quarters Indiana Militia.

Adjutant General's Office.

Indianapolis, June 15, 1846.

General Orders, No. 5.

I, The Governor and Commander-in-Chief takes great pleasure in announcing to the officers and soldiers, and to the citizens at large, that on the 10th instant the entire number of Volunteers called for from Indiana, consisting of thirty companies of Infantry and Riflemen, had been reported to this office, and their services duly tendered and accepted for the existing War between the United States and the Republic Mexico.

There have been subsequently reported for the same service, seventeen additional companies, (and a considerable number of others are still expected,) whose services the Commander-in-Chief has, with great regret, been compelled to decline, in consequence of the limited number called for having already been supplied, as above stated.

The companies subsequently reported, will, as they have already been informed by letter, be called on in the order in which they have been reported, to fill any vacancies occasioned by the failure of any accepted companies to march to the place of rendezvous, if any there should be.

IV. Should the commandant of any accepted company discover that he will be unable to march his company to the place of rendezvous, duly organized, with at least 77 officers and privates, by the 20th inst., he will immediately report this expected inability to the undersigned, in order that the first subsequently reported companies may be promptly assigned to the vacancy, with the least possible delay. The absolute necessity for prompt attention to this rule must be manifest.

V. Companies subsequently reported will perceive the necessity of holding themselves in momentary readiness to answer any such exigency as that just mentioned.

VI. Should the honor or interests of the country occasion another and similar call on the citizen soldiers of Indiana, the companies subsequently reported will be entitled to the preference, should they still desire it.

VII. In answer to numerous applications for appointments as surgeons, assistant surgeons, and other staff officers, it is proper to say, that the Governor does not possess the power of making any such appointments. By the law of Indiana, the proper Council appoints the regimental staff, but most probably a bill has by this time received the sanction of Congress, conferring that power upon the President, so far as surgeons and assistant surgeons are concerned.

VIII. The Commander-in-Chief will repair to the place of rendezvous by the 20th instant, at farthest, for the purpose of aiding in the final organization of the troops there assembled; of taking early steps for filling the place of any company which may be found absent on that day; of making early arrangements for supplying such of the volunteers with suitable clothing as may require it; and generally of consulting their comfort and welfare. In the mean time, all military correspondence must be addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief: DAVID REYNOLDS, Adjutant General, I. M.

The Marion Volunteers.

We publish the names of the volunteers from this county, as at present enrolled, for the public and private benefit. We venture the assertion that no company from the Hoosier State is composed of better material, and under competent instruction they will "do the State some service," not only in the field, but wherever they may be. Such boys are only a specimen of what the Hoosiers can do.

James P. Drake, Capt.
John L. Morrow, 1st Lieut.
Lewis Wallace, 2d " "
Chas. C. Smith, 1st Serg.
Wm. Howard, 2d " "
N. N. Campbell, 3d " "
John D. Eacrit, 4th " "
T. M. Smith, 1st Corp.
H. H. Wood, 2d " "
H. N. Porter, 3d " "
J. D. Williams, 4th " "
John Picken, 5th " "
Sullivan Foster, 6th " "
John Weaver, 7th " "
Geo. W. Humphrey, 8th " "
Lewis Hager, 9th " "
Seth Barker, 10th " "
C. N. B. Wood, 11th " "
Lewis Reese, 12th " "
Ed. Malone, 13th " "
Preston Smith, 14th " "
Peter Winchell, 15th " "
Jas. Rogers, 16th " "
J. R. Morris, 17th " "
Chas. Wood, 18th " "
J. McDonald, 19th " "
L. M. Peck, 20th " "
J. H. Anderson, 21st " "
Douglass Dale, 22nd " "
John H. Beatty, 23rd " "
J. R. Kelley, 24th " "
P. W. Colburn, 25th " "
A. J. Sharp, 26th " "
J. D. Starr, 27th " "
W. H. Colburn, 28th " "
Jos. Marks, 29th " "
J. Patterson, 30th " "
Godfrey Pasm, 31st " "
David Hanna, 32nd " "
S. V. Evans, 33rd " "
Geo. Butch, 34th " "
J. S. Gregg, 35th " "
W. M. Torgin, 36th " "
John Johnson, 37th " "
H. J. Kelley, 38th " "
John T. Franklin, 39th " "

A New Publication.

Mr. EDWARD BILL has shown us a new work entitled "The General View of the World," compiled by S. Augustus Mitchell, the author of Mitchell's Maps and other valuable works. This work gives a general history, of all portions of the habitable globe, relative to the present actual and past condition of the countries described, and contains also copious statistics, embracing the population, &c. &c., and also a sheet representing the heraldry, state, national and commercial of all nations, handsomely colored. The work contains 828 pages 8vo., with upwards of nine hundred engravings, and is excellently printed. The gentleman above named has an agency, and is obtaining subscribers. Those desirous of a work of the kind should embrace the present opportunity of subscribing. As a work of reference and general information, so far as we have examined, we can cheerfully recommend it.

Sabbath School Celebration.

The committees from the different Sabbath Schools of this place met on the 5th of June to take into consideration the propriety of celebrating the approaching 4th of July. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Orr to the chair. It was resolved to celebrate the day, and that an address be delivered and dinner prepared in the State house square. On motion, Mr. O. Brown, was selected to deliver the address, and Mr. Henry Jamison to read the Declaration of Independence. The Rev. Mr. Myers was called upon to open, and the Rev. Mr. Crosey to close the exercises of the day with prayer. Mr. Andrew Browne was appointed Marshall, and the superintendents of the various schools, a committee to procure funds necessary to meet the expense of the celebration. Mr. Hubbard was appointed treasurer to receive and to disburse the funds so received. Mr. Andrew Smith was appointed to superintend the arrangement of the seats and raising the awning necessary for the occasion. Messrs. Larnelle, Yandess, and Tyler, were appointed a committee to arrange the instrumental, and Messrs. Ray, Hibben, and Ketchum, a committee to arrange the vocal music. Messrs. Wright, Owsley, and Hubbard were appointed a committee to procure refreshments. On motion, it was resolved, that the different papers of the city be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

—We have a letter from Judge Wick in relation to the pay of volunteers, which we shall publish in our next.

A Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures at the Treasury of Marion County, from the 31st May, 1845, to 31st May, 1846.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
Amount remaining in the Treasury June 1st, 1845, \$7,050 00	County revenue, \$75 00
Amount received from county revenue, 5,050 00	Road revenue, 514 26
Amount received from state license, 300 00	Specie advances, 18 75
Amount received from state license, 41 60	Expenses of the year, 514 70
Amount received from road revenue, 332 79	Expenses of criminals, 208 33
Amount received from state license, 19 00	Expenses of highways, 229 35
Amount received from jury fees, 15 00	Assessing revenue, 1,191 37
Amount received from judicial license, 14 33	Expenses of election, 214 00
Amount received from miscellaneous sources, 1,536 02	Associate Judges, 236 00
Amount received from principal surplus revenue fund, 1,114 47	Public buildings, 548 82
Amount received from county fund, 207 41	County Auditor, 223 39
Amount received from redemption of land, 62 00	Court cases, 981 72
Amount received from state and county revenue of 1841, 12 12	County Commissioners, 185 00
Amount received from sales and theatre licenses, 29 00	Books and Stationery, 281 69
Amount received from state license, 46 45	Quarantine fees, 227 20
Amount received from revenue of 1845, 93 81	Sheriff's extra service, 271 63
Amount received from revenue of 1846, 114 33	Prison and jail revenue fund, 271 63
Amount received from interest of state fund, 11 13	Interest surplus revenue fund, 1,842 94
Amount received from interest of state fund, 1 33	County revenue fund, 105 35
	Redemption of lands, 12 47
	State and county revenue of 1841, 86 25
	School district tax, 10 75
	Revenue of 1839, 51 29
	Revenue of 1840, 51 29
	Principle of bank tax fund, 109 10
	Interest of school fund, 12 82
	Interest of bank tax fund, 280 41
	Whole river bridge, 75 40
	County clerk's extra service, 57 42
	Cash on hand May 31st, 1846, \$18,850 31

Published by order of the Board of Commissioners of Marion County. J. H. HAMILTON, Clerk.

FROM WASHINGTON, JUNE 6, 1846.

HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 6, 1846. Messrs. Editors.—On the 15th of this month the bill to modify the tariff will probably be taken up. I consider myself instructed to vote as to most certainly secure a repeal of the minimums and specific duties of the tariff of 1812. I presume also that my constituents understand me as being favorable to a pretty extensive free list, including tea and coffee.

Our country is now in the midst of a war, which more than triplicates the National expenditure—a war, the object of which is permanent peace, with a neighboring nation which has been led by National Vanity to think seriously of inflicting upon us punishment, instead of rendering us justice—and whose country is vastly extensive, and naturally easy of defence, a war which, if vigorously prosecuted, will bring to us peace, indemnity, and national aggrandisement, and extend the area of our national liberty, and laws—a war of honor and glory, as well as of interest and for justice. To carry on this war taxation must be increased or a public debt incurred to a large amount. My own judgment does not lead me to change the views, so understandingly held by you, at a time of peace. We are now in the midst of a war, which more than triplicates the National expenditure—a war, the object of which is permanent peace, with a neighboring nation which has been led by National Vanity to think seriously of inflicting upon us punishment, instead of rendering us justice—and whose country is vastly extensive, and naturally easy of defence, a war which, if vigorously prosecuted, will bring to us peace, indemnity, and national aggrandisement, and extend the area of our national liberty, and laws—a war of honor and glory, as well as of interest and for justice. To carry on this war taxation must be increased or a public debt incurred to a large amount. My own judgment does not lead me to change the views, so understandingly held by you, at a time of peace.

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